

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
U.S. 301 South Corridor Transportation Study

DOE ____yes ____no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Bernard Mudd Property

and/or common White Plains Livestock Farm (Preferred)

2. Location:

street & number 4855 Crain Highway ____ not for publication

city, town White Plains x vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Charles County

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u>x</u> occupied	<u>x</u> agriculture <u> </u> museum
<u>x</u> building(s)	<u>x</u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial <u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> education <u>x</u> private
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment residence
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government <u> </u> religious
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial <u> </u> scientific
	<u>x</u> not applicable	<u>x</u> no	<u> </u> military <u> </u> other:
			<u> </u> transportation

4. Owner of Property: (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Waldorf Shopping Mall, Inc.

street & number P.O. Box 39

telephone no.:

city, town Waldorf

state and zip code MD 20695

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Charles County

liber 226

street & number 101 Catalpa Drive

folio 637

city, town La Plata

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date ____ federal ____ state ____ county ____ local

pository/survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No.: CH-237 (PACS B17)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	___x original site	
___good	___ruins	___x altered	___moved	date of move _____
___x fair	___unexposed			

Resource Count: 12

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

White Plains Livestock Farm is a farmstead containing a 2-story, 3-bay I-house and several agricultural buildings on the west side of Crain Highway in the vicinity of White Plains, Charles County. Constructed circa 1895, the I-house has a 2-story rear ell, a projecting bay on the south elevation, and an addition at the rear.

The structure has a corrugated metal, side-gable roof with a center gable. There is a brick chimney in the center of the I-house, a brick chimney near the center of the ell, and a concrete block chimney at the exterior wall of the addition. The I-house is of wood-frame construction with vinyl siding; the foundation is not visible. The windows are 3/1 double-hung wood unless noted otherwise.

The east, or front elevation is concealed on the first story by a full-width, shed-roof porch. The porch is completely screened and has a centered wood screen door. The fenestration pattern of the I-house is symmetrical; there are two windows and a centered wood door on the first story and three windows on the second story.

The south elevation of the I-house has a 2-story canted hipped-roof bay with three windows, one a pair of windows, on the first story and two windows on the second story. The ell is concealed on the first story by a full-width screened porch, and it has a projecting center bay with a shed roof. There is one window on the second story.

The north elevation of the I-house has one window on each story. The ell is concealed on the first story by the rear addition, which has a dual-pitch gable. This addition wraps around to the west, or rear elevation. The addition has a sliding glass door on the east, two windows and a concrete block chimney on the north, and two 4/4 double-hung wood windows on the west.

The west, or rear elevation of the I-house is nearly concealed by the ell and by the projecting center bay of the ell. The ell does not have any fenestration, and there is one wood casement window on the second story of the projecting bay.

There are eleven buildings associated with this property. The first building is a barn with a standing seam metal, gable roof. Constructed circa 1900, the barn is of wood-frame construction and is located south of the I-house.

The second building is a storage shed with an asphalt sheet, shed roof. Constructed circa 1975, the shed is of wood-frame construction with plywood sheathing and is located southwest of the I-house and north of the barn.

The third building is a storage/wood shed with a corrugated metal gable roof. Constructed circa 1975, the building is located southwest of the I-house, north of the barn, and northeast of the storage shed.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth buildings are sheds with standing seam metal roofs. Constructed circa 1950, the sheds are located west of the I-house, north of the barn and storage shed, and west of the storage/woodshed.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

SOURCE NAME: White Plains Livestock Farm

SURVEY NO.: CH-237 (PACS B17)

ADDRESS: 4855 Crain Highway, White Plains vicinity, Charles County

7. Description (Continued)

The seventh and eight buildings are chicken houses with metal roofs. Constructed circa 1950, the chicken houses are of wood-frame construction. One chicken house is located northwest of the I-house and north of the other buildings, the second chicken house is located a short distance north of the I-house.

The ninth building is a barn with a standing seam metal gable roof. Constructed circa 1900, the barn is of wood-frame construction and is located northwest of the I-house and north of the other buildings.

The tenth building is a barn with a standing seam metal, gable roof. Constructed circa 1900, the barn is of wood-frame construction and is located approximately 0.4 kilometers (0.25 miles) west of the other buildings.

The eleventh building is a prefabricated wood shed with an asphalt shingle roof. Erected circa 1980, the shed is located northeast of the I-house.

The property is located approximately 0.4 kilometers (0.25 miles) west of Crain Highway with roads to the north, west, and south. The property's setting is a rural area of farms along a regional transportation route.

Survey No.: CH-237 (PACS B17)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	__ archaeology-prehistoric	__ Community planning	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
1400-1499	__ archeology-historic	__ conservation	__ law	__ science
1500-1599	__ agriculture	__ economics	__ literature	__ sculpture
1600-1699	__ architecture	__ education	__ military	__ social/
1700-1799	__ art	__ engineering	__ music	humanitarian
x 1800-1899	__ commerce	__ exploration/settlement	__ philosophy	__ theater
1900-	__ communication	__ industry	__ politics/government	__ transportation
		invention		other:

[illegible]

check: Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D
 and/or
 Applicable Exceptions: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

 Level of Significance: ___ national ___ state ___ local

The White Plains Livestock Farm was originally situated on 201.54 hectares (498 acres) of land purchased by Bernard Mudd in 1891. A house was constructed shortly afterwards, circa 1895. The size of the parcel associated with the premises was reduced to its current size, 28.32 hectares (70 acres) in 1918. The property remained in the Mudd family until 1965. The present owner, Aldorf Shopping Mall, Inc., acquired the property in 1967 when the company was known as Philip E. Grey, Inc. There are no detailed, published historic maps or atlases of Charles County, Maryland which locate and indicate ownership of buildings.

The White Plains Livestock Farm is a farmstead with an I-house and barns. The standard I-house is one room deep and two stories tall with three to five openings on each story. From the front, an I-house is often indistinguishable from a Georgian house. The gable view, however, reveals the greater depth of the Georgian house. Chimneys are located on the interior of the gable ends, however, external chimneys are characteristic in the Chesapeake region. Usually, an I-house has a one-story porch running the length or nearly the length of the long side. On the interior, a central hall separates the two rooms on the first floor; the second floor contains either two or four sleeping chambers. Due to the narrowness of the main core, many I-houses have kitchen wings to the rear. Initially, stone masonry construction was used but by the mid-nineteenth century, as pre-cut lumber became increasingly available, frame construction became the norm. During the Victorian period, pre-cut detailing or a two-tiered porch was commonly grafted onto the traditional I-house. The I-form was popular into the early twentieth century, with examples appearing in catalogs of mass-produced suburban houses (Gowans 1992, 55-6).

Three of the buildings on the farmstead are barns. Most inhabitants of the project area were engaged in farming at the time of first settlement. The barn was the principal building erected on a farm which provided space for cows, horses, equipment, and hay, straw or tobacco storage. Throughout the nineteenth century, barns increased in size or were newly built to include space for smaller animals, such as poultry and pigs, and as a place for the threshing and storage of grain. Their size also increased during the nineteenth century as the introduction of improved equipment led to more efficient and profitable operations, and, consequently, to increased need for storage facilities (Grow 1985, 60 and 76). Typically, livestock was housed on the lower level, while the upper level was reserved for the storage of hay and straw, and the threshing and storage of feed grains.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: White Plains Livestock Farm

SURVEY NO.: CH-237 (PACS B17)

ADDRESS: 4855 Crain Highway, White Plains vicinity, Charles County

8. Significance (Continued)

Foundation walls were frequently of fieldstone masonry construction which was also used most frequently for gable end walls before the mid nineteenth century, when increasing supplies and reduced cost of pre-cut lumber led to the adoption of wood. Vertical sheathing was often used for front and rear facades from an early date. Roofs were covered with shingle, slate, or metal. On late eighteenth and early nineteenth century barns, a series of tall vertical vents, or embrasures, punctuated the walls, providing ventilation and illumination of the barn's interior. The wood walls of later barns featured louvers and windows for the same purpose.

The White Plains Livestock Farm is located in Charles County, in southern Maryland. The Native American inhabitants of southern Maryland from the Piscataway and Potobac nations were joined by European settlers beginning in 1634 with the establishment of St. Mary's City by Leonard Calvert. Successive waves of colonists took up tracts of land further inland from the Chesapeake Bay along the Patuxent and Potomac rivers and their tributaries. Charles County was formed in 1658 and Prince George's County was established in 1696. Settlement was confined to inland areas until road clearing began in the mid-eighteenth century as a result of the establishment of port towns and Maryland's rising population. Tobacco cultivation dominated the economic and social life of both Charles and Prince George's counties until the mid-nineteenth century when soil exhaustion necessitated agricultural diversification. The introduction of rail lines in 1873 linked Prince George's and Charles counties with the surrounding area, encouraging trade and settlement. While the suburbanization of Prince George's and Charles counties was ensured by the widespread availability of the automobile in the mid-twentieth century, these southern Maryland counties have also retained their rural and agricultural character.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: White Plains Livestock Farm

SURVEY NO.: CH-237 (PACS B17)

ADDRESS: 4855 Crain Highway, White Plains vicinity, Charles County

8. Significance (Continued)

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

Constructed circa 1895, the White Plains Livestock Farm is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. It is not eligible under Criterion C. The I-house is an undistinctive example of a common architectural style and it has numerous alterations. There are shed-roof additions on the north, south and west of the I-house which have altered the form and massing of the original design. The associated agricultural buildings are also undistinctive examples of common architectural styles, and several have been altered. The wood-frame barn located south of the property has a large steel-framed addition on its west side, and other outbuildings have additions or replacement materials. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility Recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended X

Comments: _____

Reviewer, OPS: Suzanne Pickens Date: 07/21/1997

Reviewer, NR Program: *B. Kintz* Date: 4/4/01

gms

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No.: CH-237 (PACS B17)

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name La Plata, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Caroline Hall/Ryan McKay

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date September 1996

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
 DHCP/DHCD
 100 Community Place
 Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
 (410) 514-7600

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

SOURCE NAME: White Plains Livestock Farm

SURVEY NO.: CH-237 (PACS B17)

ADDRESS: 4855 Crain Highway, White Plains vicinity, Charles County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Brown, Jack D., et al. Charles County, Maryland, A History. Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- Charles County Retired Teachers Association. A Legacy: One- and Two-Room Schools in Charles County. La Plata: Dick Wildes Publishing Company, 1984.
- Grow, Lawrence. Country Architecture. Pittstown, NJ: The Main Street Press, 1985.
- Klapthor, Margaret Brown, and Paul Dennis Brown. The History of Charles County, Maryland. La Plata: Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., 1958.
- Martenet, Simon J. Martenet's Map of Maryland, Atlas Edition. Baltimore, 1866.
- Maryland Geological Survey. [1840] Map of Eastern Maryland with 1860 Additions. Copy on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.
- Wheeler, Virginia and Lee. A Fieldguide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1983.
- Rivoire, J. Richard. Homeplaces, Traditional Domestic Architecture of Charles County, Maryland. La Plata: Southern Maryland Studies Center, 1990.
- Wearmouth, John M. Charles County Railroad. An unpublished paper on deposit at the Prince George's County Historical Society. August 1984.
- Ibid. La Plata, Maryland, 1888-1988, 100 Years, The Heart of Charles County. La Plata: Town of La Plata, 1988.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

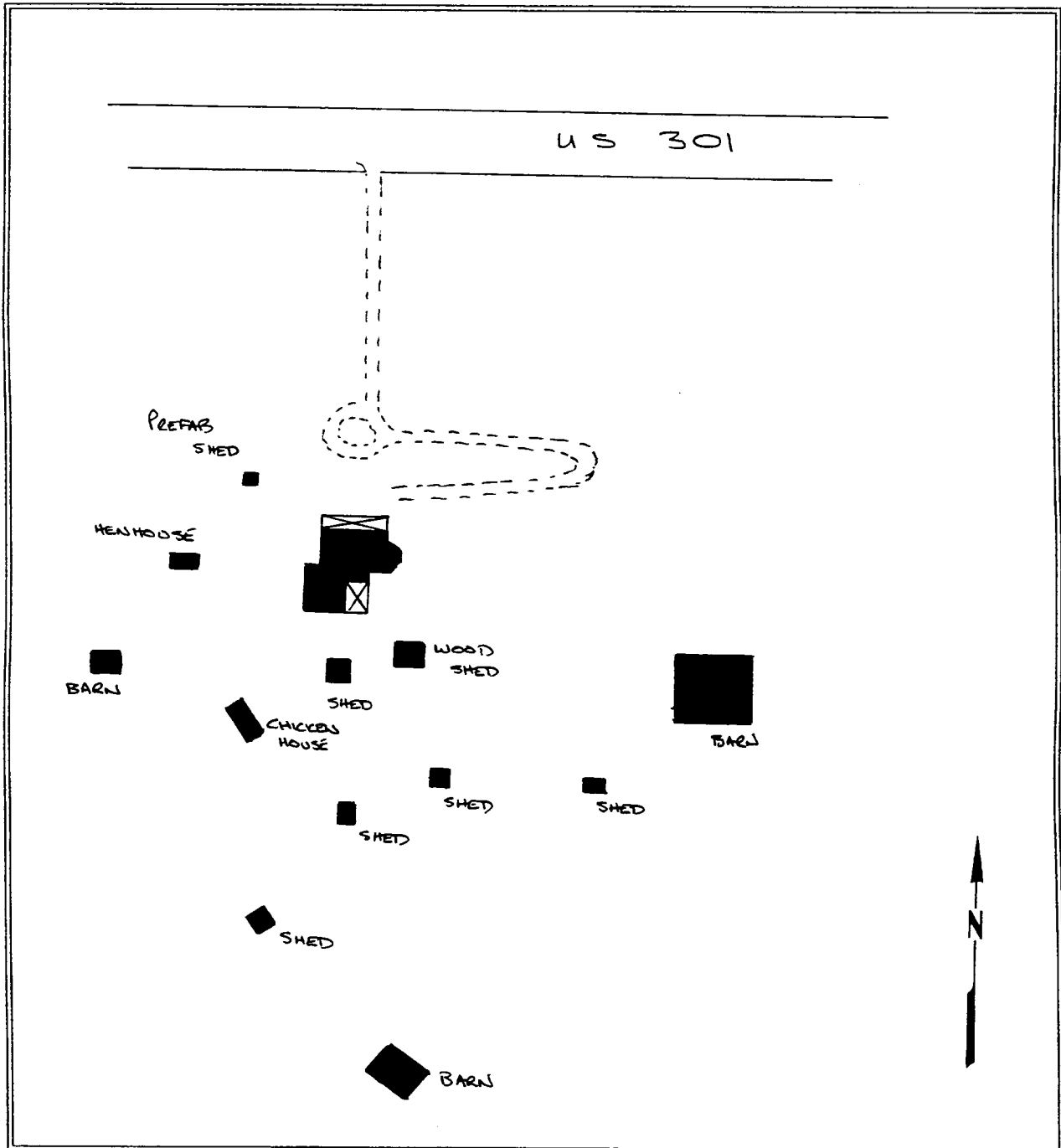
RESOURCE NAME: White Plains Livestock Farm

SURVEY NO.: CH-237 (PACS B17)

ADDRESS: 4855 Crain Highway, White Plains vicinity, Charles County

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

White Plains Livestock Farm; CH-237 (PACS B17)
4855 Crain Highway, vicinity of White Plains, Charles County

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Buildings; Private Ownership; Public Acquisition - Not
applicable; Occupied; Not accessible; Private Residence,
Agricultural

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Farm, livestock

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

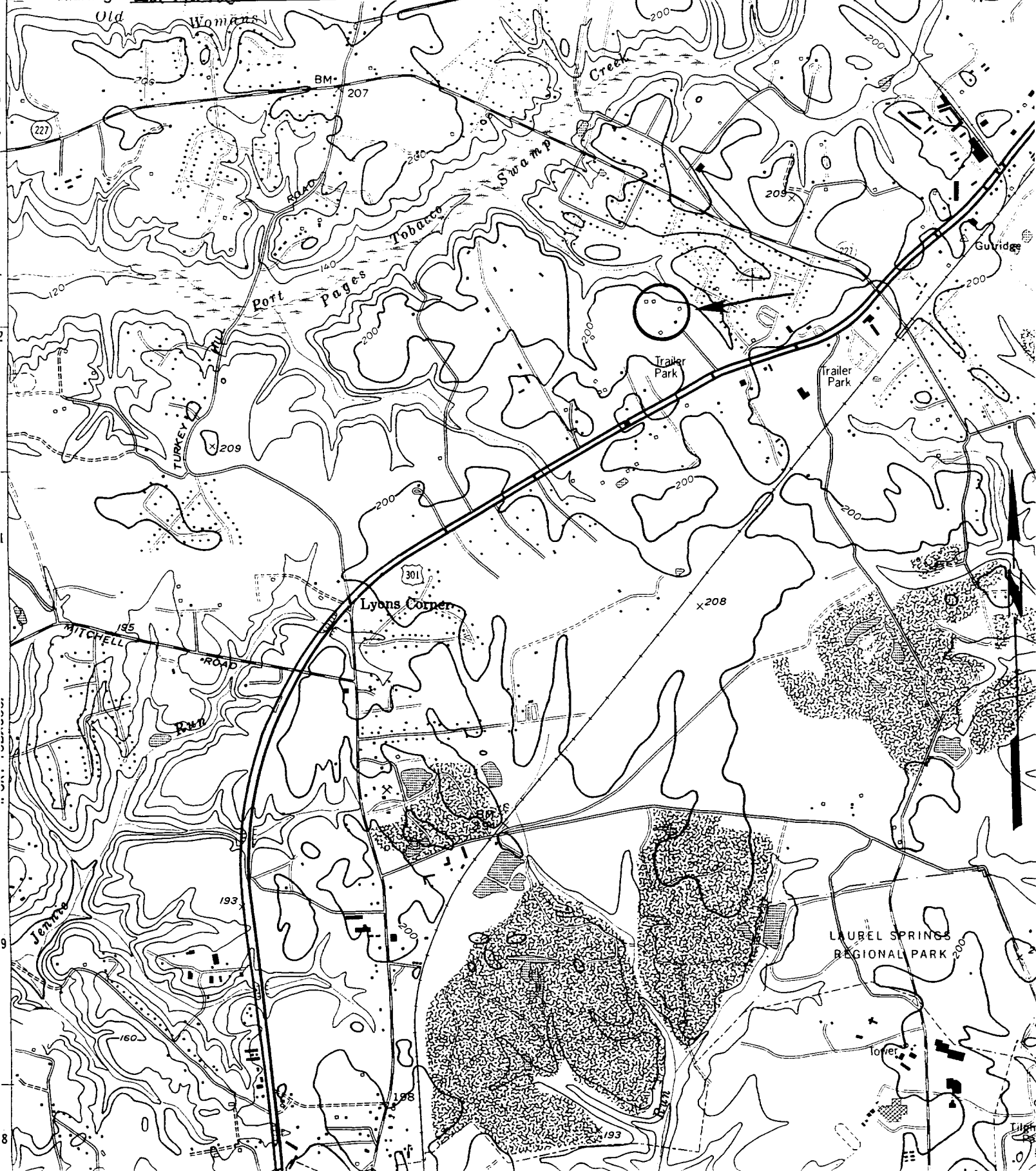
U.S. 301 South Corridor
Transportation Study

Survey # B17 CH-237

Property Name Bernard Mudd Property

wn/County White Plains vicinity/Charles County

adangle La Plata



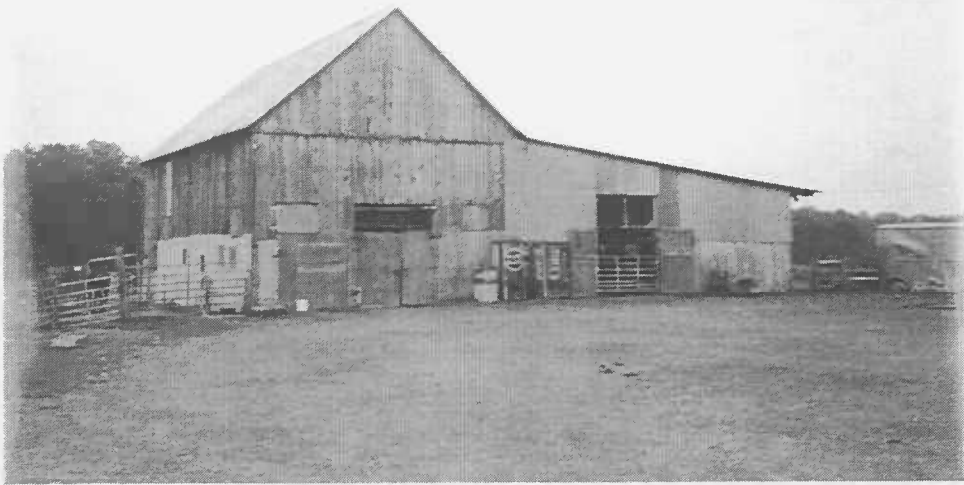
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